

JOHN LAMB

Indiana Politician Slated For Ambassador to Mexico



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SLATED FOR MEXICAN AMBASSADORSHIP

Lamb, Indiana Politician, to Go to Land of Revolutions.

Washington, June 9.—John E. Lamb of Terre Haute, Ind., prominent Democratic politician, is slated for ambassador to Mexico. It is learned from a trustworthy official source in Washington that Mr. Lamb, who asked for the mission to Switzerland when his name was first brought to the attention of the appointing power in Washington, will get the Mexican post unless there is a change in the present plan. He is well indorsed and has the additional asset of a consistent personal and political friendship with William J. Bryan extending over 36 years.

Mr. Lamb was a forceful and picturesque character in Indiana Democratic politics and in national conventions. Several times he has been a delegate-at-large from the state, serving frequently on the committee on resolutions. He served in congress some years ago from the Terre Haute district.

Owing to the peculiar state of relations between the United States and Mexico, it is not expected that Mr. Lamb's nomination to be ambassador to that country will be sent to the senate for some time. The appointment of a new ambassador to Mexico involves the recognition of the government of the republic. The Wilson administration is opposed to the recognition of the Huerta government in Mexico, though it has been recognized by Great Britain and other European powers. White House recognition will be deferred until there has been a presidential election. This election has been set for Oct. 26.

The Minimum Wage.
Lady Reformer—My good girl, do you believe in a minimum wage?
The Girl Worker—Why shouldn't I? Ain't I getting it?—Life.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

EAST BUFFALO, JUNE 9.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$12.50; ship-
ping, \$12.00; butchers, \$11.00; 25;
cows, \$10.00; 25; butts, \$10.00; 25;
hogs, \$10.00; 25; fresh cows and springers,
\$10.00; 25; calves, \$10.00; 25;
Hens—Heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$8.00;
\$7.50; 10; mixed, \$7.00; 10; roosters, \$7.00;
\$6.50; 10; mixed, \$6.00; 10; ducks, \$5.00;
\$4.50; 10;
Sheep and lambs—Yearlings, \$6.00;
\$5.50; 10; mixed, \$5.00; 10; ewes, \$4.50;
\$4.00; 10; mixed, \$3.50; 10; lambs, \$3.00;
\$2.50; 10; spring lambs, \$2.00; 10;
CATTLE, JUNE 9.
Cattle—Heaves, \$12.00; 25; Texas
steers, \$11.00; 25; steers and feeders,
\$10.00; 25; cows and heifers, \$9.00;
calves, \$8.00; 25;
Hogs—Light, \$10.00; 25; mixed, \$9.00;
\$8.50; 25; heavy, \$8.00; 25; rough, \$7.50;
\$7.00; 25; mixed, \$6.50; 25;
Sheep and lambs—Native sheep, \$4.50;
\$4.00; 25; mixed, \$3.50; 25; native
lambs, \$3.00; 25; spring lambs, \$2.50;
\$2.00; 25;
WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.00; 10; No. 1
No. 2 mixed, \$0.95; 10; No. 2 white, 40¢;
No. 1.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 9.
Cattle—Steers, \$12.50; 25; cows, \$11.00;
\$10.50; 25; butts, \$10.00; 25; calves, \$9.00;
\$8.50; 25;
Hogs—Packers, \$10.00; 25; common
steers, \$9.00; 25; pigs and lights, \$8.00;
\$7.50; 25; mixed, \$7.00; 25;
Sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$10.00; 25;
\$9.50; 25; mixed, \$9.00; 25; spring lambs, \$8.00;
\$7.50; 25;
WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.00; 10; No. 1
No. 2 mixed, \$0.95; 10; No. 2 white, 40¢;
No. 1.

CLEVELAND, JUNE 9.
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$12.00; 25;
\$11.50; 25; fat butts, \$10.00; 25;
\$9.50; 25; mixed, \$9.00; 25; calves and springers,
\$8.00; 25; calves, \$7.50; 25;
Hogs—Heavy, \$10.00; 25; medium and
 Yorkers, \$9.00; 25; fat butts, \$8.00; 25;
\$7.50; 25; mixed, \$7.00; 25;
Sheep and lambs—Choice clipped
steers, \$10.00; 25; ewes, \$9.00; 25;
\$8.50; 25; mixed, \$8.00; 25;
WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.00; 10; No. 1
No. 2 mixed, \$0.95; 10; No. 2 white, 40¢;
No. 1.

TOLLEDO, JUNE 9.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.00; 10; No. 1
No. 2 mixed, \$0.95; 10; No. 2 white, 40¢;
No. 1.

SHORT LOCALS

Eggs 18c; butter 24c.
Calls cured by Hanford's Balsam.
Dr. James F. Lee spent Sunday in
Albion.
***The Bangs Literary society will
meet next Friday evening.
Sold upon merit—Hanford's Bal-
sam.

Mr. I. B. Rowley of Fredericktown
was a visitor in the city over Sunday.
Wounds on man or beast healed by
Hanford's Balsam.

Rev. W. A. Clemmer went to Tiffin,
Ohio, this morning to visit with relatives
for a few days.

Children's Day exercises were held
at the M. E. church in Lock Sunday
afternoon. They were well attended.

Mr. Harry W. Koons has gone to
Columbus to attend the Ohio State
University commencement.

Mrs. Walter S. Sapp is the guest
of relatives in Columbus for a few
days.

For vocal and instrumental instruction
see Twyla Smith, 104 1-2 S. Mul-
berry street. Phone 26 red.

Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Rice and Mr.
and Mrs. Clifford Hall of Danville
were visitors in the city Monday.

Sprains cured by thorough applica-
tions of Hanford's Balsam, well rub-
bed in.

Mrs. Clara Gordon of West Sugar
street is visiting with her daughters,
Mrs. Ensminger and Mrs. Canning,
of Columbus.

Mr. Olus Williams of Lynn, Mass.,
arrived in the city today to spend
two weeks with his mother, Mrs. A.
E. Williams.

Mrs. N. R. Eastman and three chil-
dren will leave this evening for
Iscia, Ill., where they will make a
two weeks' visit with relatives.

Miss Edna Starnier will leave Tues-
day morning for Columbus where she
will enter Mt. Carmel hospital to
study to become a trained nurse.

Mrs. George Thayer of West Vine
street went to Beverly, Ohio, Mon-
day to make a two weeks' visit with
relatives.

Mr. William Jackson left Monday
on a week's business trip to various
points in the eastern part of the
state.

Mr. Lee Darling of East Palestine,
Ohio, visited with relatives and
friends in the city Saturday and Sun-
day.

Mr. Wallace Masteller has complet-
ed his Junior year in Dennison Uni-
versity and has returned to his home
in Mt. Vernon.

Mr. G. H. Clemmer of West Alex-
andria, Ohio, spent Sunday in the
city the guest of his son, Rev. W.
A. Clemmer.

Among the graduates from Ohio
State University this year is Mrs.
Ethel Sapp Tudor of Mt. Vernon who
will receive a degree in the domes-
tic science course.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richardson
of Columbus spent Sunday in the
city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry
Shipley, East Gambler street, and
also visited their nephew, Mr. Alfred
Jones, at the Mt. Vernon hospital.

A picnic, during which roll call
was held, was given at Fairview
church near Branton Sunday. Chil-
dren's Day exercises were held dur-
ing the afternoon.

Bedding plants, Geraniums, Cala-
diums, Cannas, Coleus, Salvia, etc.;
also, vines and other suitable plants
for hanging baskets and porch boxes,
Abern's Flower Shop, 117 South
Main St., Greenhouse, Newark Ave.
Both phones.

The Ladies Aid society of the Dan-
ville M. E. church will entertain at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph
Collopy in Danville next Wednesday
evening. An interesting program
will be rendered.

Miss Winifred Marshall returned to
her home on East Gambler street
after spending the winter with
friends and relatives in Lovelock,
Nevada. Miss Marshall is much im-
pressed by the western country.

Mr. William Budd and family of
Millersburg visited Mr. and Mrs. C.
F. Purdy of 102 West Sugar street
over Sunday. Mr. Budd is carpenter
foreman on the Pennsylvania railroad
of which Mr. Purdy was a former
employee.

The sixteen third grade girls, un-
der the direction of Miss Head-
ington, who won the May-pole prize at
the field day exercises Thursday af-
ternoon at Rivers to park, were given
a treat at Candyland Saturday by
Mr. H. C. Devin.

Miss Margaret Boam of East High
street visited with Miss Cora Put-
man at her home in Gambler Mon-
day.

Mrs. Charles S. Sapp went to Col-
umbus today to attend the commence-
ment exercises of Ohio State Uni-
versity, her daughter, Mrs. Ethel
Sapp Tudor, being one of the gradu-
ates in the domestic science course.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Brown of Cleve-
land visited over Sunday with Mr.
and Mrs. J. C. Hunt of East Chestnut
street.

Mrs. J. C. Burris has for her house
guests her mother, Mrs. H. W.
Weiler and little niece, Miss Louise
Weiler, of Johnson City, Tennessee.

Dr. N. R. Eastman will leave this
evening for Pittsburgh, Pa., where
he will attend a meeting of the As-
sociation of Baltimore and Ohio Rail-
way Surgeons. From Pittsburgh he
will go to Philadelphia, Pa., and will
return home on Wednesday, June
18th.

Mr. Phillip A. Walter, a former
student of the Mt. Vernon High
school, graduated at Trinity school
in the City College of New York.
He successfully passed his examina-
tion at the New York Law School,
and will receive his degree on Thurs-
day. He is a grandson of the late
Judge John Adams and a nephew of
Mrs. Samuel H. Peterman.

POLICE COURT NEWS

PLEADED NOT GUILTY

Burleigh Wolfe was arrested Sun-
day night on a charge of intoxication.
When arraigned before Mayor Perrine
Monday morning he pleaded not
guilty and his hearing was set for
Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CASE DISMISSED

The case against Ed Bratz, charged
with highway robbery, was dismissed
after he had been given a short
hearing before Mayor Perrine Mon-
day. Evidence furnished by the state
was not sufficient to warrant his be-
ing held.

PAID HIS FINE

Howard Cole, who was fined \$150
by Mayor Perrine a few days ago as
a penalty for violating the liquor
laws, paid part of his fine Monday.
Evidence furnished by the state
was not sufficient to warrant his be-
ing held.

TROOPS GUARD ITS GOLD.

Every Night the Bank of England Has
a Military Display.

For 130 years a company of guards-
men in charge of an officer marched
every evening from the Chelsea or the
Wellington barracks to the Bank of
England. For the last few years, owing
to the great increase of street
traffic, the soldiers have gone by the
underground railway, and nowadays
the nightly guard is drawn from the
troops stationed in the Tower of Lon-
don.

If the visitor to London waits by the
bank any evening at half past 6 o'clock
he will see about thirty men in the
charge of a lieutenant and two ser-
geants marched up in parade dress
with fixed bayonets and loaded am-
munition belts. These are the only
troops that may march through the
city of London with fixed bayonets.

The men themselves like this duty.
When they march back to quarters
about 7 o'clock in the morning, they
may do as they please for the rest
of the day, and they receive an extra
shilling a day from the bank man-
agers. Each man also has a pair of
fine blankets wherein to wrap himself
while he waits for his turn to go on
guard, and in winter big fires are light-
ed for them. They have generous
refreshments provided for them, and
the officer in command has a dinner
for himself and two friends.

In the daytime another curious sur-
vival of the past is to be observed. Al-
though detectives guard all the doors,
the old uniformed banders are also paid
for the service. From the standpoint
of efficiency, these officials are very
much in the way, but as long as the
Bank of England has been in existence
the banders have been allowed to re-
main.

The custom of providing a little gar-
rison for the bank dates back to 1780,
when an attack was made upon the
bank by a mob during the Gordon
riots, picturesque described in "Bar-
naby Rudge." It is said that in the
fight that ensued between the rioters
and the clerks of the bank the latter
melted their metal inkpots for am-
munition after their supply of bullets
had given out.—Youth's Companion.

Primrose Cures.

The primrose of old was credited
with a medicinal as well as a super-
stitious value. Even now in some coun-
try parts of England a decoction of
primrose leaves is supposed to restore
a falling memory, and in 1654, when
Culpeper wrote his "London Dispensary,"
the primrose was regarded as
an almost universal panacea, curing
"convulsions, falling sickness, palsy,
etc." and strengthening "the brain
senses and memory exceedingly." And
even the healthy did not disdain to
eat it, for primrose patty was once a
popular Lancashire delicacy.—London
Standard.

His Excuse.

"Why is it that you wish to be ex-
cused?" asked the judge of the unwill-
ing juror.
"I'm deaf, your honor—so deaf that
I really don't believe I could hear
more than one side of the case."—
Cleveland Leader.

SOME OLD BOOKS

(By Miss Ethel M. Knapp, Public Librarian)

Just now, when the Public Library
is unable to buy any new books, per-
haps it is well to recall some of the
old ones which are always good but
which, much of the time, are standing
idle on the shelves, partly perhaps,
because of their shabby, unattractive
covers.

One such in a very old binding in-
deed is "Outdoor Papers" by Thomas
Wentworth Higginson. The date on
the title page is 1863. The first eight
essays discuss hygiene in a most at-
tractive way. "A Letter to a Dyspep-
tic" is both amusing and full of com-
mon sense. "The Health of Our Girls"
though written a half-century ago,
amidst vastly different conditions,
seems still very modern and timely.
The last six essays concern Nature.
Mr. Higginson writes with no aim for
effect, he indulges in no flowery lan-
guage, his descriptions are not the
traditional, unknown descriptions of
rhetoricians. He writes intimately,
feelingly, straight-forwardly and defi-
nitely. There is no vagueness in his
word pictures. He tells us exactly
what he has seen and heard. Bird
lovers will feel the charm of "The
Life of Birds" and everyone who cares
at all for the outdoor world will en-
joy his "April Days," "My Outdoor
Study," "Water Lilies" and "Snow."

It is quite likely that many lovers of
Dickens have never read his plays. We
have them now in an edition very at-
tractive both in type and binding.
They are included in the second vol-
ume of his "Miscellaneous Papers"
which are reprints of articles pub-
lished in various periodicals. The plays
are called "The Strange Gentleman,"
"The Village Coquettes," "Is She His
Wife?" or "Something Singular," "The
Lamp-lighter," Mr. Nightingale's Di-
ary" and "No Thoroughfare." Perhaps
the first, the last and "The Lamp-
lighter" are the most interesting.
Among the reprints are found many
short articles on political, social and
art topics some of which are serious,
some amusing.

About four years ago, we added to
the library, "The Making of Personal-
ity," by Bliss Carman. It is full of the
music of life, of the outdoor world,
of keeping oneself in tune with the un-
iverse, of the joys of an all round ex-
istence, of the help toward and the
power of health. Many of the teachers
and a number of others have enjoyed
it, but it deserves a still larger au-
dience. A friend of mine who finds
it exceedingly attractive, still feels
more closely drawn to an older book
along similar lines, and I should like
to call attention to the latter as we
are dealing just now with old books.
It is Emerson's "Conduct of Life."

A great many people who feel them-
selves familiar with Emerson have
read little of his aside from his best-
known essays. Perhaps it is easy to
feel acquainted with Emerson after
alight reading, not because we grasp
the depths of his thought, but because
every sentence he writes is so indi-
vidual, so characteristic that we feel
we should know its authorship any-
where, though unsigned. It is use-
less for anyone to advertise Emerson.
Those who love his writings know his
charm and others can not know it sec-
ond hand. They must learn for them-
selves. I wish simply to call attention
to the "Conduct of Life" which I am
glad to say we have in a very attrac-
tive edition. It includes chapters on
"Fate," "Power," "Wealth," "Culture,"
"Behavior," "Worship," "Considera-
tions by the Way," "Beauty," "Illu-
sions."

"Marjorie Daw" has many lovers,
but few people seem to know that her
creator, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, has
another heroine quite worth our ac-
quaintance, Prudence Palfrey. She
gives the name to a medium-sized no-
vel which has a very old-fashioned flavor
and yet has a good share of excite-
ment in the plot. Ask for it at the
library.

A few months ago, I was skimming
hastily for cataloging purposes "Yes-
terdays with Authors" by James T.
Fields. I had never happened across
the book before and it was with diffi-
culty that I kept to my task and did
not rush out to find some of my friends
to go over the pages with me slowly,
in comfortable and solid enjoyment,
for I felt I had discovered a treasure.
The author was a publisher of rare
merit as well as the editor of the At-
lantic Monthly from 1863-1870. He
knew personally the men and women
of whom he wrote and he has given
us vivid, intimate pictures of Thacker-
ay, Hawthorne, Dickens, Wordsworth,
Miss Mitford and "Barry Cornwall."
They are not the usual pictures to be
found in English and American litera-
ture. They show us the humanity of
these world-famous authors, though
perhaps with his description of their
literary habits we realize more than
ever the aliveness of their work. I
use this awkward noun purposely as it

seems to denote my meaning better
than the more familiar word vitality.
In the introduction we read, "Sur-
rounded by the portraits of those I
have long counted my friends, I like
to chat with the people about me con-
cerning these pictures, my compan-
ions on the wall, and the men and wo-
men they represent." He is true to
this beginning. The sketches are
chats. On closing the book we feel
we have been talking with the friend
of great men: we forgot we have been
merely reading a book. For example,
he writes of Thackeray, "He said that
sometimes, especially if he had been
dining late and did not feel in remark-
ably good humor next morning, he
was inclined to make his characters
viciously wicked; but if he rose se-
rene with an unclouded brain, there
was no end to the lovely actions he
was willing to make his men and wo-
men perform." How human and whis-
ical! Instantly Thackeray seems a
little nearer our own life and experi-
ence so often colored by sudden
moods and passions. "Dear Old Thack-
eray," as Mr. Fields elsewhere calls
him.

"The Highways of Literature" by
David Pryde is more formal, more ap-
proaching a text book than "Yester-
days with Authors" but formal only in
that it suggests definite plans for
study, not in the sense of being dull
and uninteresting. The alternate title
describes the book, "What to Read
and How to Read." I am giving it in
the list not as the best book of its
kind, but as a good book to be used as
a guide by one who is seeking his own
way through the mazes of literature
without the aid of a teacher and as a
book less known than some others.

To some the chapter on Poetry may
seem a trifle cold-blooded in the at-
tempt to reduce the enjoyment of po-
etry to a science. The spirit of poetry
is so elusive and so disdainful of the
few moments most of us are willing to
spare from the busy rush of every day.
Yet perhaps it is well, now and then, to
consider our shortcomings in this line,
yes even consider them in cold blood
if necessary. The chapter is at least
suggestive and calls to mind what we
are missing by crowding out of our
lives some of the finer pleasures.

Taste is as varied as character and
experience and the books I have nam-
ed may not interest you. If they do
not, remember that our shelves are
filled with books of many types. Come
and find for yourselves the ones which
especially appeal to you.

We often talk of browsing in a li-
brary but how seldom in these hurried
days does anyone really experience it!
The expression instantly brings to the
minds of most of us the idea of look-
ing slowly over the shelves, taking
down an old dusty volume here and
there and reading with leisure. Most
people find leisure a little more possi-
ble during the summer. We can fur-
nish the old books and, on most days
during warm weather in spite of the
janitor's care, unopened Sugar Street
will furnish enough dust to be poetic.
Come and browse! Ours is an open-
shelf library where you are free to
take down what you will and examine
it to your heart's content. Or, if you
do not find what you are looking for,
we are here to help you.

If you are planning a vacation trip,
come and look over our books of travel
for hints which will make the days
away mean more to you. If you must
spend the summer at home, then, more
than ever, come and enjoy through
other eyes, places which, now at least,
you can not visit.

Nature, work, life first, books sec-
ond, but each a help to the other.

CURES IVY POISONING

Ivy poisoning can be quickly cured
by applying Hanford's Balsam. It
is antiseptic and it kills the poison.
Painful relief will follow the first ap-
plication.

BANNER WANT ADS PAY.

THEY COURT DEATH

Those Who Take Liberties With Fulminate of Mercury.

PERILS OF BLASTING CAPS.

These Dangerous and Sensitive "Play-
toys" Often Picked Up Around Quar-
ries, Are Responsible For Hundreds
Of Crippled Youngsters.

Over 600 children have been hurt or
perhaps crippled for life in the last five
years from playing with blasting caps.
If this had happened at one time what
a howl would have gone up all over the
world! But because the accidents are
spread all over the country and happen
at the rate of only about ten a month
nothing is done by the authorities. In-
deed, nothing can be done except to ed-
ucate the whole population to realize
how dangerous these exceedingly use-
ful things are when they are out of
their proper place. And what a dread-
ful thing it is going through life crippled
or blinded for want of a little care
and knowledge.

Boys often play in and around quar-
ries on Sundays and sometimes pick
up stray caps and start to investigate
them. It is the rarest thing that they
ever do this without getting hurt. They
perhaps know they are danger-
ous and that a spark or a blow will ex-
plode them, but they do not realize
how sensitive they are, how violent
the explosion or how the pieces of cop-
per fly. Even the name is misleading
in this respect. The word "caps" sug-
gests the paper caps used with toy pis-
tols, and because the blasting caps are
called by this name it is natural to
think that the two articles belong to
the same family. They may, but they
bear about the same resemblance to
each other that a hungry man eating
tiger does to the gentle pussy cat.

There are lots of ways of getting
crippled by exploding blasting caps be-
sides biting them with a hammer and
putting them in the fire. Extracting
the contents with a pin distributes un-
told dangers; holding a lighted match
under them or thrusting the flaming
end into the cap gets immediate ac-
tion. In the mines and quarries even,
where the men who have to use blast-
ing caps every day ought to know bet-
ter, there are plenty of mangled hands
and punctured hides as the result of
crimping caps on fuse with a jack-
knife, pointed nail or any tool that's
handy.

Many a miner has blown a hole
through his face in biting the cap on
the fuse, and others have filled them-
selves with copper or have been killed
onrighly by the sparks from their hat
lamps or pipes dropping in an open
box of caps. Lots of blasters continue
to bite the caps on the fuse and think
that because they have never exploded
they never will, but some day
they will bite the business end and
lose something besides teeth. It is
much easier and lots safer to use the
crimper, a tool made for the purpose.
Accidentally stepping on a cap will
often spoil a perfectly good foot.
Sparks, flame, heat, blows, friction—
it's all the same to the cap to which
they are applied.

A blasting cap is a copper shell about
a quarter of an inch in diameter and
an inch or two long, half full of fulmi-
nate of mercury. This fulminate is
the most sensitive and about the most
impulsive explosive in common use.
Blasting caps contain anywhere from
fifteen to twenty grains of it. Primers
for firearms cartridges usually contain
not more than one grain. That's what
the hammer or firing pin of a gun or
pistol hits to ignite the powder in the
shell. A blasting cap is meant to
work the other way. The powder from
the fuse ignites the fulminate in the
blasting cap, and it explodes with ter-
rific force and detonates the dynamite.
The explosion of the fulminate is an
exceedingly quick that the flying par-
ticles of copper will imbed themselves
in a foot away. They will blow a
hole clean through a steel plate one-
sixteenth of an inch thick. A box of
caps will blow a beautiful square hole
right through a two inch oak plank.
One cap will blow a child's hand off
with the utmost certainty and dis-
patch. Literally, one of the Chicago
architects, committed suicide by biting
a blasting cap between his teeth.

The point to be remembered is that
when a blasting cap goes off it does
great damage locally. There is no cap-
ing its effects. Among all the 600
or more accidents reported from playing
with blasting caps there are only two
or three in which somebody was not
hurt.
Electric blasting caps are just as
strong as ordinary blasting caps.

the capsule or shell is sealed up with a
sulphur plug through which the wires
are carried down to the fulminate, not
so many accidents occur in playing
with them. They are generally dipped
in dark colored wax and are not such
attractive playthings as the bright cop-
per blasting caps, but "they get there
just the same." Amateur electricians
are earnestly advised to bury the elec-
tric cap a foot or two in the earth be-
fore trying to pass electric currents
through the wires, and they had better
not do it then. Don't open it up to see
what's in it! Explosive manufacturers
are not given to imparting trade secrets
promiscuously, but they will gladly tell
what's in the caps and how they are
made rather than have you blow your
hands off trying to find out for your-
self.

Don't carry caps around in your pocket.
Don't take them home with you! Don't
leave them where children can get at them! Don't monkey with them!
—Chicago Record Herald.

ANCIENT SKYSCRAPERS.

Roman Houses Were Tall and Flimsy,
the Streets Narrow Lanes.

The tenement house is no new thing.
So great was the number of such
houses and so badly were they put up
in ancient Rome that in 60 A. D. the
Emperor Otho, who was then marching
against Vitellius, found his way barred
for twenty miles by the ruins of build-
ings that had been undermined by an
inundation. The spontaneous collapse
of tenement houses was so common an
occurrence that little attention was
paid to it.

The tenants of these houses have
been described by a writer of the time
as fearing to be buried or burned
alive. Companies existed for the pur-
pose of propping and sustaining
houses.

In comparison with the tenements of
most modern cities, those of Rome
were excessively high. Martial alludes
to a poor man, a neighbor, who had to
mount 200 steps to reach his garret.
That garret must have been perched
nearly 100 feet above the level of the
street.

It is possible that Martial exaggerat-
ed, but it is certain that Augustus,
to make less frequent the occurrence of
disasters, limited the height of new
buildings that opened upon the streets to
about sixty-eight feet. As this was a
remedial regulation and referred only
to new houses fronting on the street,
it follows that some houses must have
exceeded that height.

This, moreover, was irrespective of
the breadth of the street. In Berlin the
medium width